Extending Section 1 to a certain extent to Thar and Párkar.

Notn., dated 26th June 1867, B. G. G., 1867, Vol. I, p. 2116.—The Government Notification of 11th instant, published at page 1978 of the *Government Gazette* of the 13th idem, is hereby cancelled, and the following amended Notification is published for general information :—

Pursuant to the provisions of the XXI Section of (Bombay) Act XII of 1866, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased hereby to order that so much of the 1st Section of (Bombay) Act XII of 1866, as refers to the constitution of the Sudder Court in the Province of Sind as the highest Court of Appeal in Criminal matters in the said Province within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be from the date of this Notification extended to that portion of the Province of Sind which is now in charge of the Political Superintendent of Thar and Párkar.

Rules and Orders under Bombay Act VI of 1867.
(*Bombay Sanitary Regulation.*)

Sanitarium for Bombay for cases of infectious diseases.

Notn., dated 15th May 1872, B. G. G., 1872, Pt. I, p. 639.—Under the provisions of (Bombay) Act VI of 1867, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Butcher's Island be used as a Sanitarium for the Town and Island of Bombay, and that Plague, Cholera, Small-pox, and Scarlet Fever are the infectious diseases for which the said Sanitarium is intended to provide.

Declaring black leprosy to be an infectious disease dangerous to life, and establishing sanitaria for cases of leprosy.

Notn. No. 82, dated 8th January 1890, B. G. G., 1890, Pt. I, p. 12.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 12 of Bombay Act VI of 1867 (An Act for the better sanitary regulation of the City of Bombay), and in continuation of the Notification No. 3364[1], published at page 695 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1884, Part I, the Governor in Council is pleased to determine that the disease known as black leprosy shall for the purposes of the said Act be held to be an infectious disease dangerous to life.

And in exercise of the power conferred by Section 1 of the said Act the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the undermentioned places shall serve as sanitaria for the City of Bombay for cases of leprosy :—

(*a*) The Edalji Framji Albless Leper Home, Trombay, containing by admeasurement one bigha six páṇds and fifteen sticks, be the same little more or less, the dimensions of which are as follows :—

On the north.—7 poles in length and 7 poles in breadth or thereabouts.

On the south.—13 poles in length and 10 poles in breadth or thereabouts.

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(1) The portion of Notification No. 3364 of 1884, here referred to, is superseded by Notification No. 1124, dated 19th March 1890, printed at page 498, *infra*.

On the east.—18 poles in length and 12 poles in breadth.

And on the west.—20 poles in length and 7 poles in breadth or thereabouts.

(*b*) The Dinsha Manekjee Petit Leper Hospital, Ratnágiri, bounded:—

On the north—by Survey No. 424.

On the south—by do.

On the east—by do.

And on the west—by Survey No. 425 and the road leading to the town of Ratnágiri.

Declaring the Leper Home on the Mátunga Road to be a Sanitarium for Bombay for cases of leprosy.

Notn. No. 3666, dated 10th September 1890, B. G. G., 1890, Pt. I, p. 930.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 1 of Bombay Act VI of 1867 (An Act for the better sanitary regulation of the City of Bombay), and in continuation of Government Notification No. 82 of 8th January 1890, published at page 12 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 9th idem, Part I, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the undermentioned place shall serve as a Sanitarium for the City of Bombay for cases of leprosy:—

The Leper Home situated east of the Mátunga Road and north of the road connecting the Mátunga Road with Mudly Antop Hill, and bounded as follows:

(*a*) On the north by land belonging to Maria Beatrice Fernandez, executrix of the late Francis Fernandez.

(*b*) On the west by land belonging to the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

(*c*) On the south by Government Survey Numbers 1103 and 1104.

(*d*) On the east by Government Survey Number 1104.

Rules for the disinfection and cleansing of vessels having on board persons suffering from cholera or small-pox.

Notn. No. 3364, dated 15th September 1884, B. G. G., 1884, Pt. I, p. 695.—With reference to Government Notification No. 2604, dated 24th July 1884, published at pages 548-49 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 31st idem, the following order under Section 12, and Rules under Section 11, of Bombay Act VI of 1867 are published for information and guidance:—

* * *

(This portion of the Notification is superseded by Notification No. 1124, dated 19th March 1890, printed on the next page.)

And in exercise of the power conferred by Section 11 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the disinfection

and cleansing of vessels on board of which are or recently have been persons suffering, or who have recently suffered, from cholera or small-pox (namely) :—

1. When the Health Officer of the Port directs, under Section 9 of the said Act, all or any part of a vessel to be forthwith fumigated or otherwise cleansed for sanitary purposes, he shall, in the order in writing which contains such direction, appoint a place at which the vessel shall be moored or anchored for the purpose of being so fumigated or cleansed, and the Master or Commander to whom such order is addressed shall—

(*a*) moor or anchor his vessel, without delay, at the appointed place;

(*b*) not remove his vessel from such place until such time as he shall be permitted so to do by an order in writing signed by the Health Officer aforesaid.

2. The Master or Commander shall cause to be disinfected or cleansed, in such manner as the Health Officer of the Port shall direct, every part of the vessel and every article therein which, in the opinion of the said Health Officer, may probably be infected[1].

3. The Health Officer of the Port may, if he thinks such course necessary or highly expedient, direct that the clothing, bedding or any other article forming part of the personal property of any person suffering, or who has recently suffered, from cholera or small-pox, be forthwith destroyed, instead of being merely disinfected or cleansed under the last preceding rule. The Master or Commander shall cause every such order to be carried into execution in such manner as the said Health Officer directs.

4. No article which the Health Officer of the Port directs under Rule 2 or 3 to be disinfected, cleansed or destroyed shall be removed from the vessel without the written consent of the said Officer.

Declaring scarlet fever, measles, cholera and small-pox to be infectious diseases dangerous to life and adding a sentence to Rule 2.

Notn. No. 1124, dated 19th March 1890, B. G. G., 1890, Pt. I, p. 228.— In exercise of the power conferred by Section 12 of Bombay Act VI of 1867 (An Act for the better sanitary regulation of the City of Bombay), and in modification of the order made under the said section in Notification No. 3364, dated 15th September 1884 (published at page 695 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 18th idem, Part I), the Governor in Council is pleased to determine that scarlet fever and measles, as well as cholera and small-pox, shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be held to be infectious diseases dangerous to life.

And in exercise of the power conferred by Section 11 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following sentence be added to No. 2 of the Rules made and promulgated in the Notification aforesaid, *viz.*:—

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(1) For addition to this Rule, see Notification No. 1124, dated 19th March 1890, printed on this page.

"For the disinfection of a vessel or of any part of a vessel by fumigation, not less than one pound of sulphur shall be used for every 1,000 cubic feet of space to be disinfected."

Authorizing the Presidency Surgeon, 2nd District, to exercise the powers conferred by the Act on the Health Officer of the Port in the absence of the latter officer.

Notn. No. 3980, dated 3rd November 1884, B. G. G., 1884, Pt. I, p. 923.—Under the provisions of Section 13 of Bombay Act VI of 1867, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the Presidency Surgeon, 2nd District, for the time being to exercise all the powers conferred by that Act on the Health Officer of the Port, whenever such Health Officer may be unavoidably prevented from performing his duties and until a substitute or successor of such Health Officer shall be appointed by Government.

Orders under Bombay Act VII of 1867[1] (*District Police*).

Appointing the Commissioner in Sind to be Commissioner (now Inspector-General) of Police in Sind.

Notn., dated 22nd January 1868, B. G. G., 1868, Pt. I, p. 53.—The following appointments are made under (Bombay) Act VII of 1867, Section 5:—

* * * * *

The Commissioner in Sind to be Commissioner of Police[2] in Sind, comprising the Districts of Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar.

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Extending Section 31 of the Act to certain towns, places and roads in the Province of Sind.

Notn., dated 5th January 1869, B. G. G., 1869, Pt. 1, p. 6.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased specially to extend the operation of Section 31 of the "Bombay District Police Act, 1867," to the undermentioned Towns, Places, and Roads in the Province of Sind:—

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(1) This Act has not been repealed as to Sind, *vide* Section 1 (1) of Bombay Act IV of 1890.

(2) Now Inspector-General of Police.